Kingdom protista mcqs pdf free pdf s

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HomeQUIZZES BIOLOGY | TOPIC KINGDOM FUNGI | PROTISTA CHAPTER 7 | FUNGI 8 CHAPTER | FIRST YEAR CLASS 11 | MCQS AND ONLINE QUIZ THESE ARE MOST SEARCHING KEYWORDS ABOUT THE ABOCE MENTIONED TOPICS AND CHAPTERS OF FSC PART ONE BIOLOGY PUNJAB TEXTBOOK BOARD LAHORE Description Attempt Test: Kingdom Protista- 1 | 30 questions in 30 minutes | Mock test for NEET Exam | Download free PDF with solutions Do you know? How Toppers prepare for NEET Exam With help of the best NEET teachers & toppers, We have prepared a guide for student who are preparing for NEET: 15 Steps to clear NEET Exam Read for Free Join NEET Courses 1. Protozoa which completely lack trophic organelles are classified under 2. Highest degree of differentiation of the body is reached in 3. The primary grouping of protozoa is based upon their 4. African sleeping sickness is caused by 5. An example of a dimorphic protozoan is 6. Besides erythrocytes, the plasmodium attacks one more type of cells in our body; these are 7. Contractile vacuole is present in b) Fresh water protozoans 8. In Paramecium, the trichocysts are used for c) Fight or flight response 9. The intermediate host of malarial parasite is 10. The most widely accepted theory of locomotion in amoeba is a) Rolling movement theory b) Suface tension theory c) Contraction hydraulic theory 11. Locomotor organelles in the parasitic protozoa of class sporozoa are 12. Entamoeba can be identified from amoeba due to the absence of 13. The mode of nutrition in Paramecium 14. A major evolutionary advance exhibited by protozoan cell as contrasted with a bacterium a) Formation of permeable cell membrane c) Presence of extensive system of cytoplasmic organelles 15. Sleeping sickness in man is caused by trypanosome by the bite of the infective c) both male and female tse-tse fly d) male and female Aedes mosquito 1.) The boundaries of Kingdom Protista are .. a) Well defined b) Not well defined c) Partially defined d) None of these 2.) Which of the following option is correct? a) Diatoms cell wall form two overlapping thin shells b) Diatoms cell wall form two overlapping thick shells c) Diatoms form soap box d) None of the above is correct 3.) The organisms of Protista are primarily. ... a)Aquatic b) Terrestrial c)Aerial d) All of these 4.) The walls of diatoms are indestructible due to. a) Calcium b) Silicon c) Silica 5.) In the Euglenoids, which of the following protein rich layer makes their body flexible? a) Axon b) Call wall c) Corona d) Pellicle 6.) Which of the following is the correct option? a) Euglenoids are found in stagnant water b) Euglenoids are found in stagnant water d) Most Euglenoids are found in stagnant water b) Euglenoids are found in stagnant water d) Most Euglenoids are found in stagnant water b) Euglenoids are found in stagnant water d) Most Eu Which Dinoflagellates make sea tides appear red? a) Gymnodinium b) Dinophysis c) Gonyaulax d) All of the above 9.) Which of the following is a correct statement? a) Slime moulds form an aggregation called Gonyaulax under suitable condition. b) Amoeboid protozoans put out false feet or pseudopodia to capture their prey. c) Plasmodium is a mosquito which causes malaria. d) Ciliated protozoans have a cavity called gullet which opens to the inside of the surface. 10.) What is the mode of nutrition in Euglenoids? a) Photosynthetic during night, and heterotrophic during night and heterotrophic during night, and heterotrophic during night and heterotrophic during night, and heterotrophic during night, and heterotrophic during night and heterotrophic during night not a surface. 10.) What is the mode of nutrition in Euglenoids? a) Photosynthetic during night ... a) One year b) Two months c) Six months d) Many years 12.) Which parasite causes sleeping sickness? a) Plasmodium b) Trypanosoma d) Flagellated protozoans 13.) Trypanosoma is a: a) Sporozoan b) Flagellated protozoan c) Ciliated protozoans d) Amoeboid protozoan 14.) Ciliated protozoans are a) Passively moving b) Actively moving c) Floating d) Freely swimming 15.) Reproduction in the organisms of Protists occurs ... a) Asexually b) Sexually c) Both asexually and sexually d) Reproduction is absent 16.) Who are the chief producers in the ocean? a) Fish b)Zooplanktons c) Phytoplanktons d) Diatoms 17.) Ciliated protozoans have thousands of cilia for the cell surface b) Outside of the cell surface c) Middle of the cell surface d) All of them 18.) Match the following: List List II 1.) Sporozoan iii) Malaria a) 1-ii), 2-i), 3-iii) b) 1-iii), 2-ii), 3-i) c) 1-iii), 2-i), 3-ii) d) 1-ii), 2-ii), 3-iii) 19.) A disease which is caused by Plasmodium has staggering effects on the i) Desmids 2.) Flagellated protozoans ii) Trypanosoma 3) Chrysophytes . a)Bats b) Humans c) Goats d) Birds 20.) Which of the following option is incorrect? a) All dinoflagellates are marine b) Most Dinoflagellates have two flagella c) They contains red, green, blue or brown pigments d) All options are incorrect 21.) What makes the body of Euglenoids flexible? a) Cell wall b) Flagella c) Cilia d) Pellicle 22.) What is the other name of golden algae? a) Desmosomes b) Desmids c) Diatoms d) Plankton 23.) How many flagella does euglena have? a) 2 b) 3 c) 1 d) 5 24.) During unfavourable condition how does plasmodium ensure its survival? a) Forms fruiting bodies bearing spores at their tips c) Forms spores d) Form fruiting spores 25.) Who are believed to be primitive relatives of animals? a) Cryophytes b) Euglena c) Protozoans d) RNA 26.) Which mode of reproduction used by protists? a) Sexual b) Asexual c) Vegetative propagation d) Both (a) & (b) 27.) What is the mode of nutrition followed by slime moulds? a) Heterotrophic b) Autotrophic c) Saprophytic d) Chemoautotrophic 28.) Which of the following have pseudopodia? a) Euglenoids b) Cryophytes c) Protozoans b) Sporozoans c) Euglenoids d) Desmids 30.) Which of the following is a ciliated protozoan? a) Plasmodium b) Sporozoan c) Paramoecium d) Amoeboid protozoan Answers: 1.) Solution: b) Not well defined Kingdom Protista include all the single celled eukaryotes. This kingdom contain boundaries which are not well defined Kingdom Protista include all the single celled eukaryotes. real soap box it's just a similarity so option a is correct 3.) Solution: a) Aquatic The kingdom Protista are primarily aquatic. 4.) Solution: d) Silica Silica makes the walls of diatoms indestructible. When diatoms die the silica of their cell wall get deposited as diatomaceous earth over time. 5.) Solution: d) Pellicle In the Euglenoids, protein rich layer which makes the body flexible in the Euglenoids are found in stagnant water. Most Euglenoids are found in stagnant water but not all there are some who are found in fresh water but they are very few so option d is correct 7.) Solution: c) Two Body of the Euglenoids have two flagella. 8.) Solution: c) Gonyaulax Gonyaulax is a dinoflagellate who releases some toxins which make sea tides appear red. Toxins released in such huge amount could even kill aquatic organisms. 9.) Solution: b) Amoeboid protozoans put out false feet or pseudopodia to capture their prey' are incorrect. In the correct statement, amoeboid protozoans put out their false feet which captures prey 10.) Solution: d) Photosynthetic during day and heterotrophic during day and heterotrophic by predating on other smaller organisms 11.) Solution: d) Many years These organisms of Protista are extremely resistant and they can survive for many years. Even they can survive under adverse conditions. 12.) Solution: c) Trypanosoma is a flagellated protozoan Which causes sleeping sickness. 13.) Solution: b) Flagellated protozoan Which causes sleeping sickness. 13.) Solution: b) Flagellated protozoan Which causes sleeping sickness. 14.) protozoan. 14.) Solution: b) Actively moving Ciliaited protozoans are actively moving water with the help of their thousands of cilia. Cilia is present in the cell walls which helps in movement. 15.) Solution: c) Both asexually and sexually and sexually are consistent in the cell walls which helps in movement. 15.) Solution: c) Both asexually and sexually are consistent in the cell walls which helps in movement. 15.) organisms of Protista occurs asexually and sexually and s locomotion and have a cavity called gullet which opens to the outside of the cell surface. 18.) Solution: b) 1-iii), 2-ii), 3-i) Malaria comes under Sporozoans, Trypanosoma c malarial parasite. Hence, a disease which is caused by Plasmodium has staggering effects on the human. 20.) Solution: a) All dinoflagellates are marine but not all are so option is incorrect. As some are also found in fresh water as well so not all are marine. 21.) Solution: d) Pellicle Pellicle is a protein rich layer which makes the body of Euglenoids flexible. 22.) Solution: a) 2 Euglenoids flexible a short and a long flagella does not protrude from the cell wall whereas long flagella protrude out of the cell and can be seen with help of a light microscope. 24.) Solution: b) Forms fruiting bodies bearing spores at their tips To escape the unfavourable conditions or to ensure survivability plasmodium forms fruiting bodies bearing spores at their tips and these spores are carried away to faraway places with wind. 25.) Solution: c) Protozoans are primitive relative of animals because they are heterotrophic like animals and also they show movement with the help of locomotory organs similar to animals. 26.) Solution: d) Both (a) & (b) Protists reproduce asexually and sexually and se fungal spores, bacteria and possibly other protists. 28.) Solution: d) Amoeboid protozoans Amoeboid protozoans Amoeboid protozoans They are called infectious because at this particular stage Sporozoans causes disease like malaria which most dangerous disease for humans. 30.) Solution: c) Paramoecium Paramoecium have many cilia at their cell surface for movement. So, they are ciliated Sporozoans.

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